ACOUSTIC FLOW PULSING APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DRILL STRING

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

[0001] This is a continuation of PCT/CA02/00020 filed 9 January 2002 entitled PRESSURE PULSING APPARATUS AT SURFACE AND METHOD FOR DRILLING, which designates the United States of America and which is hereby incorporated herein by reference. This application is related to and claims the benefit of the filing dates of Canadian patent application No. 2,331,021 filed on 9 January, 2001 and Canadian patent application No. 2,354,994 filed on 13 August 2001.

Field of the Invention

[0002] This invention relates to underground drilling. In particular, the invention relates to underground drilling methods which involve the creation of acoustic pulses in drilling fluid, the use of such pulses to operate downhole tools, and the use of such pulses to increase drilling rates. The invention also relates to apparatus adapted to practice the methods of the invention.

Background

[0003] Deep wells such as oil and gas wells are typically drilled by rotary drilling methods. Some such methods are described in Walter, US patent No. 4,979,577. Apparatus for rotary drilling typically

comprises a suitably constructed derrick. A drill string having a drill bit at its lower end is gripped and turned by a kelly on a rotary table.

[0004] During the course of drilling operations, drilling fluid, often called drilling mud, is pumped downwardly through the hollow drill string. The drilling fluid exits the drill string at the drill bit and flows upwardly along the well bore to the surface. The drilling fluid carries away cuttings, such as rock chips.

[0005] The drill string is typically suspended from a block and hook arrangement on the derrick. The drill string, comprises a drill pipe, drill collars and may comprise drilling tools, such as reamers and shock tools, with the drill bit being located at the extreme bottom end.

[0006] Drilling a deep underground well is an extremely expensive operation. Great cost savings can be achieved if the drilling process can be made more rapid. A large number of factors affect the penetration rate that can be achieved in drilling a well.

[0007] Around the late 1940s, it was discovered that drilling efficiency could be improved by equipping the openings in drill bits, which allow escape of drilling fluid with nozzles. The nozzles provide high velocity jets of drilling fluid at the drill bit. This innovation resulted in a dramatic

increase in achievable drilling rates. Today, almost all drill bits are equipped with high velocity nozzles to take advantage of this increased efficiency. It is worthwhile to note that between 45 - 65% of all hydraulic power output from a mud pump is typically used to accelerate the drilling mud in the drill bit nozzles.

[0008] The flow rate of drilling fluid affects penetration rates. Rock drill bits drill by forming successive small craters in a rock face as individual drill bit teeth contact the rock face. Once a drill bit tooth has formed a crater, rock chips must be removed from the crater. The amount of drilling fluid necessary to effect proper chip removal depends upon the type of rock formation being drilled and the shape of the crater produced by the drill bit teeth. Maintaining an appropriate flow of drilling fluid is important for maintaining a high penetration rate.

[0009] The weight on the drill bit also has a very significant effect on drilling penetration rates. If adequate cleaning of rock chips from the rock face is effected, doubling of the drill bit weight will roughly double the drilling penetration rate (i.e. drilling/penetration rate is typically directly proportional to weight on the drill bit). However, if inadequate cleaning takes place, further increases in the drill bit weight do not cause corresponding increases in penetration rate because rock chips not cleared away are being

reground, thus wasting energy. If this situation occurs, one solution is to increase pressure and flow of the drilling fluid in an attempt to effect better clearing of rock chips from the vicinity of the drill bit.

[0010] Further information on rotary drilling and penetration rate may be found in standard texts on the subject, such as Preston L. Moore's *Drilling Practices Manual*, published by PennWell Publishing Company (Tulsa, Oklahoma).

[0011] Downhole vibrating tools known as mud hammers have been developed in an effort to increase drilling penetration rates. A typical mud hammer comprises a striker hammer which is caused to repeatedly apply sharp blows to an anvil. The sharp blows are transmitted, through the drill bit to the teeth of the drill bit. This has been found to increase drilling penetration rates. Mud hammers are expensive to operate as drill bit life is significantly reduced by the use of a mud hammer.

[0012] In another effort to increase drilling penetration rates of drill strings has yielded various downhole devices which exploit the water hammer effect to create pulsations in the flow of drilling mud. Such devices tend to enhance the hydraulic action of the drilling fluid. Their use has a positive effect on rock chip removal and, consequently, drilling penetration rates. Another effect of these devices is to induce vibrations in

the drill string, more specifically in the drill bit itself. This too has a positive effect on drilling penetration rates. Examples of such devices can be found in US patent No. 4, 819, 745 (Walter), US patent No. 4, 830, 122 (Walter), US patent No. 4, 979, 577 (Walter), US patent No. 5,009, 272 (Walter) and US patent No. 5, 190, 114 (Walter).

[0013] While the devices described in these patents have proven to be effective at increasing drilling penetration rates they have a number of disadvantages which has prevented their widespread adoption. It is difficult to design such a tool which will operate reliably under the constantly changing properties of drilling mud and the constantly increasing hydrostatic pressure at downhole locations. This problem is exacerbated by the small space within which downhole tools must fit. In many drilling situations the downhole tools have an outside diameter of only 4 3/4 inches. Space constraints impose onerous constraints on the design of such tools. Other problems with these devices include:

- Downhole conditions are harsh. Operating parts of these tools may not withstand downhole operating conditions for extended periods of time.
- Operating parameters cannot be adjusted while drilling is ongoing. This makes it difficult to optimize the performance of these tools.

- It is not possible to switch these tools on or off while drilling. This makes it difficult to ascertain the effectiveness of the tools since there is a significant variation in drilling penetration rates from well-to-well even if all drilling parameters are kept constant.
- During drilling, these tools are only accessible for repair when they are brought to the surface.

[0014] Despite the significant progress that has been made in underground drilling technology over the past century there remains a need for drilling methods and apparatus which provide increased drilling penetration rates. This need is Any significant increase

Summary of the Invention

[0015] This invention provides methods for underground drilling which involve generating high intensity pressure pulses at or near the surface and then allowing those pulses to propagate in drilling mud down a drill string. The pulses may cause fluctuations in the flow of drilling mud exiting nozzles in a drill bit.

[0016] The invention also provides apparatus for producing high intensity pulses. The apparatus includes a valve which can suddenly substantially block a conduit in which drilling mud is flowing, thereby creating a water hammer in the flowing

drilling mud. In one embodiment of the invention a partial flow from the same mud pump that is used to pump drilling mud down a drill string is diverted into a pulse generating circuit. The pulse generating circuit includes a conduit through which drilling mud can flow and a flow interrupter valve downstream in the conduit. The apparatus may direct drilling mud exiting the flow interrupter valve may to a mud tank or may comprise a jet pump, or other apparatus in the main mud conduit which causes a reduced pressure at a location in the main mud conduit where the diverted drilling mud is reintroduced into the main mud conduit. The apparatus includes a valve controller which operates the flow interrupter valve on a periodic basis.

[0017] Another aspect of the invention provides downhole tools that are operated by pressure pulses propagating down a drill string according to the invention.

[0018] Further aspects and advantages of the invention are described below and shown in the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0019] In drawings which illustrate various non limiting embodiments of the invention: Figure 1A is a schematic view of a typical classic rotary drilling method apparatus, with a surface acoustic pulse generator (SAP generator) pursuant to one embodiment of the invention;

Figure 1B is an enlarged schematic diagram of the SAP generator of Figure 1A;

Figure 2A is a schematic view of a typical classic rotary drilling apparatus, with an SAP generator pursuant to an alternative embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2B an enlarged schematic diagram of the SAP generator of Figure 2A;

Figure 3A is a schematic view of a typical classic rotary drilling method apparatus, with an SAP generator pursuant to a further alternative embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3B an enlarged schematic diagram of the SAP generator of Figure 3A;

Figure 4 is a schematic view of a typical classic rotary drilling method apparatus equipped with an SAP generator pursuant to a further alternative embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5A is a schematic view of the SAP generator of Figure 4 and a schematic view of a preferred interrupter valve means pursuant to the invention;

Figure 5B is an enlarged schematic diagram of the preferred interrupter valve means of Figure 5A;

Figure 5C is a detailed schematic diagram of the preferred interrupter valve means of Figure 5A;

FIG 6 is a schematic view of drilling apparatus including an acoustic pulse generator and a multiple piston telescopic tool located in a drill string above a drill bit;

FIG 7 is a longitudinal sectional view of the down hole telescopic tool of Figure 6 shown in its "closed" position;

FIG 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of the down hole telescopic tool of Figure 7 shown in its "open" position;

FIG 9 is a cross sectional view through a splined part of the telescopic tool of Figure 8;

FIG 10 is a schematic view of a drilling apparatus including a surface acoustic pulse generator and a multiple piston telescopic (MPT) tool in the drill string above one or a few drill collars;

FIG 11 is a longitudinal sectional view of the MPT tool in a first position wherein the weight of the portion of the drill string below the tool is supported by a set of springs; and,

FIG 12 is a longitudinal sectional view of the MPT tool of Figure 11 in a second position which occurs when a pressure pulse lifts the portion of the drill string below the MPT tool.

<u>Detailed Description</u>

[0020] As required, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein. However, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments

are merely exemplary of the invention, which may be embodied in various forms. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be determined as limiting, but merely as a basis for the claims and a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention in virtually any appropriately detailed structure.

[0021] This invention provides methods for generating acoustic pulses at the surface and conveying such pulses downhole to downhole tools and/or a drill bit. In preferred embodiments of the invention, acoustic pulses are generated by interrupting the flow of drilling mud in a conduit and thereby causing water hammer in the conduit.

[0022] Figure 1A is a schematic view of a typical rotary drilling apparatus **10** which has been modified by the addition of a surface acoustic pulse generator (SAP generator) **20** according to the invention. Figure 1B is a detailed schematic view of SAP generator **20**. Rotary drilling apparatus **20** comprises a mud pump **45** which pumps drilling mud **21** from a mud tank **32** into a stand pipe **22**. Pump **45** typically has a relatively high capacity and supplies mud **21** under significant pressure. The pressure within stand pipe **22** might be, for example, 2,500 psi. Stand pipe **22** delivers mud to the drill string in any suitable way.

[0023] In the illustrated embodiment, stand pipe **22**, is fastened to a derrick **23**, located on a surface of an area to be drilled. A flexible hose **43** (made for example of reinforced rubber) carries the flow of drilling mud **21** from stand pipe **22** into a swivel **24**, which is suspended from derrick **23** by a hook. From swivel **24**, drilling mud **21** enters a drilling pipe **27** by passing through a kelly cock **25** and then a kelly **26**. Drilling mud **21** is conveyed to a drill bit **30** by way of a number of vertically successive drill collars **28**, and a bit sub **29**. The drilling fluid exits bit **30** through a number of openings. Drilling mud **21** then returns to the surface through the annular well bore **31** surrounding the drill string. At the surface the mud is collected and returned to mud tank **32**. The mud may be treated to remove cuttings etc. after it is collected.

[0024] Kelly **26** is typically rotated by a rotary table **33**. The rotation of kelly **26** is imparted to drill pipe **27**, successive drill collars **28**, bit sub **29** and drill bit **30**. In some cases the drill string may be rotated by a top drive (not shown). In such cases a kelly is not needed. As shown in Figure 1A, SAP generator **20** is preferably installed between mud pump **45** and stand pipe **22**.

[0025] As shown in detail in Figure 1B, some of pressurized drilling mud **21** is diverted at a junction **145** into a conduit **52** as indicated by arrow **53**. Conduit **52** is preferably made from heavy

wall pipe. The amount of drilling mud diverted into conduit **52** can be adjusted by a flow control valve **48**. In preferred embodiments of the invention the proportion of drilling mud which is diverted at junction **145** is significantly smaller than the proportion of drilling mud in the main flow which continues past junction **145** into stand pipe **22**. In the illustrated embodiment, flow control valve **48** comprises a needle valve. The flow in conduit **52** can be adjusted by turning valve stem **49** with knob **50**. Valve stem **49** is in threaded engagement **51** with the housing of flow control valve **48**. Therefore, rotation of valve stem **49** causes valve stem **49** to move axially, thereby altering the degree to which valve stem **49** restricts the flow of fluid into conduit **52**. Suitable seals are provided to prevent leakage of mud around valve stem **49**.

[0026] A substantial portion of the drilling mud diverted at junction **145** eventually flows back into mud tank **32** (the two mud tanks **32** illustrated in each of Figures 1A and 1B may be different mud tanks but are preferably the same mud tank). SAP generator **20** includes a flow interrupting valve **54** operated by a valve controller **55** which causes valve **54** to periodically at least substantially block the flow of drilling mud **21** out of conduit **52**. A currently preferred embodiment of interrupter valve controller **55** according to this invention is described below with reference to Figures 5A through 5C.

[0027] Valve controller **55** may comprise any of a wide variety of valve control means. By way of example only, possible valve control means include:

- electrically operated valve actuators driven by electrical or electronic controllers;
- hydraulic or pneumatic control circuits;
- valve members in valve **54** actuated by flow of mud through valve **54**; and,
- mechanical valve operating mechanisms comprising cams, reciprocating members, oscillating members, or the like which move a valve member in a valve **54** to periodically interrupt the flow of drilling mud through valve **54**.

[0028] When valve **54** is not blocking the flow of drilling mud, the drilling mud flows through valve **54** and out of port **44**. By rapidly blocking the flowing drilling mud in conduit **52**, flow interrupting valve **54** generates water hammer pulses which propagate upstream in conduit **52**.

[0029] A pulse transmission means, which is a conduit **56** in the illustrated embodiment, has one end connected to conduit **52** at a location upstream from interrupter valve **54**. Another end of pulse transmission conduit **56** joins main conduit **57**, which carries the main flow of drilling mud **21** to stand pipe **22**. In preferred embodiments of the invention, a check valve **47** prevents drilling mud from flowing back through pulse transmission conduit **56** into conduit **52**. Check valve **47** opens to

allow drilling mud to flow through conduit **56** in the direction of arrow **56A** only under the high pressure water hammer pulses generated by the sudden closing of valve **54**.

[0030] Water hammer induced pressure pulses in conduit **52** are transmitted by pulse transmission conduit **56** into main conduit **57** where they continue to propagate downstream into the drill string. As the bore of the drill string is typically smaller than the bore of conduit **57** and other conduits through which the mud passes at the surface, the intensity of the pulses increases as the pulses pass into the smaller diameter bore of the drill string. The pulses may be applied at underground locations to enhance drilling performance as described below. Pulses may also be transmitted upstream toward pump **45**. A pulsation dampener **147** may be provided in main line **57** downstream of pump **45** and upstream of pulse transmission conduit **56** to reduce the effect of SAP generator **20** on the operation of pump **45**.

[0031] A shut off valve **46** and check valve **47** allow users to isolate SAP generator **20** from the main flow of drilling mud **21** while drilling operations are ongoing. By disconnecting SAP generator **20**, drilling/penetration rates with and without SAP generator **20** can be compared. Further, the operating parameters of SAP generator **20** can be adjusted during drilling operations to optimize the performance of the drilling rig.

[0032] During operation of the apparatus, some drilling mud **21** flows in the direction of arrow **53** through flow control valve **48** into conduit **52** toward interrupter valve **54**. Valve controller **55** causes valve **54** to repeatedly open for a time long enough for a flow of drilling mud to be established in conduit **52** and then close relatively suddenly. Each time this sequence of events occurs a water hammer pulse is generated in conduit **52**. The sudden closure of interrupter valve **54** causes kinetic energy of the mud flowing in conduit **52** to be converted into a high pressure acoustic pulse. The intensity of the acoustic pulse increases in proportion to the velocity of the mud flow in conduit **52** approximately according to the equation:

$$\Delta p = @ \times Vs \times V \qquad (1)$$

where Δp= pressure increase due to water hammer;
@= specific mass of drilling mud;
Vs= velocity of sound in drilling mud; and,
V = velocity of mud flow in conduit **52**.

Further details on the mathematics and physical effects of water hammer can be found in various texts on fluid mechanics, including Victor L Streeter and E. Benjamin Wylie's *Fluid Mechanics* (7th edition), McGraw Hill Book Company (1979).

[0033] Water hammer pressure pulses resulting from the sudden closures of valve **54** travel upstream from closed valve **54**, at the velocity of the speed

of sound in the drilling mud inside conduit **52.** This pressure pulse also propagates into conduit **56.** Check valve **47** opens and allows the pressure pulse to propagate into main flow conduit **57.** The pressure pulses travel at the speed of sound in the drilling mud through stand pipe **22** and down through the drill string to drill bit **30.** The pressure pulses cause oscillations in the flow of drilling mud exiting through the nozzles of drill bit **30.** This enhances cleaning of the bottom of well bore **34** and helps to achieve improved drilling penetration rates.

[0034] Figure 2A is a schematic view of a drill rig according to an alternative embodiment of the invention comprising an alternative SAP generator **35.** In this embodiment, drilling mud exiting from SAP generator **35** is returned to the main flow of drilling mud in conduit **57.** The construction of SAP generator **35** is shown in detail in Figure 2B. A venturi **37** is provided in main conduit **57.** Venturi **37** acts as a jet pump. The pressure within main conduit **57** is reduced at point **59,** which is in a volume adjacent to venturi **37.** The volume may comprise an annular region surrounding venturi **37.** Mud exiting from down stream port **44** of interrupter valve **54** is returned to main partial flow of drilling mud **53** at point **59.** The pressure difference between junction **145** at which drilling mud flows into SAP generator **35** and point **59** drives the flow of drilling mud through SAP generator **35.** SAP generator **35** functions otherwise in the same

manner as the SAP generator **20** described above. High intensity acoustic pulses are delivered into main conduit **57** at point **40.** A valve **58** is provided to facilitate isolating SAP generator **35** from main conduit **57.** It should be noted that entry of the acoustic pulse can be also incorporated down stream into the venturi arrangement **37.**

[0035] SAP generator **35** provides the advantages that it permits better monitoring of the drilling mud flow and of mud loss in the well bore. It further allows more flexibility in terms of installation. It should be noted that SAP generator **35** may be constructed so that the acoustic pulses are coupled to main conduit **57** at a point in the venturi arrangement down stream from venturi **37.**

[0036] Figures 3A and 3B show an alternative SAP generator **41** pursuant to an alternative embodiment of this invention. SAP generating circuit **41** is incorporated into a tool **42**, which is placed below swivel **24.** Tool **42** is preferably placed above kelly cock **25** and kelly **26.** SAP generator **41** operates similarly to SAP generator **35,** but introduces pulses directly into the drill string. The pulses do not need to travel through flexible hose **43.** All other things being equal, SAP generator **41** should produces pulses of higher intensity at drill bit **30** than the embodiments described above. Venturi arrangement **37** is incorporated into a lower tool body **64.** A top tool sub **65** has a conduit **60** that allows a portion of the main flow of drilling mud

21 to enter SAP generator **41**. Interrupter valve **54** can be a self regulating valve operated by the water hammer itself as is described in US patent No. 5, 549, 255 (Walter), at Figures 8 and 9 which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0037] The main advantage of SAP generator **41** is that generated acoustic pulses are inserted directly into the drill string and do not have to travel through rubber hose **43**, which may tend to somewhat attenuate the pulses. The main disadvantage is that it is not as easily accessible for servicing and adjustment as SAP **20** or SAP **35**.

[0038] Figure 4 shows an alternative SAP generator **135** pursuant to an alternative embodiment of this invention. SAP generator **135** is similar to SAP generator **20**, save for the fact that it lacks a pulse transmission conduit **56** and check valve **47**. Pressure pulses generated by the sudden closure of interrupter valve **54** travel upstream from valve **54** and enter main conduit **57** at junction **145**.

[0039] SAP generator **135** has an additional flow control valve **148** located between down stream port **44** of interrupter valve **54** and mud tank **32**. Second flow control valve **148** allows the back pressure on valve **54** to be adjusted. Depending upon the construction of valve **54**, the performance of valve **54** may be adjusted by altering the back pressure.

[0040] The SAP generator **135** of Figure 4 has the advantage of simplicity. Flow control valves **48** and **148** can be adjusted so that just enough drilling mud flows through SAP generator **135** when valve **54** is open to reduce the flow and pressure in main conduit **57** downstream from junction **45**.

[0041] When valve **54** is opened some drilling mud is diverted through valve **54**. A reduced pressure (in some cases zero pressure) pulse propagates downstream through the drilling mud from point **145**. The pressure pulse affects the pressure at jet nozzles in bit **30**. When valve **54** is subsequently closed, a water hammer is generated upstream from valve **54**. When the water hammer reaches point **145** mud is no longer diverted toward valve **54** and all of the mud flowing in the upstream portion of conduit **57** must be carried downstream from point **145** by conduit **57**. The pressure at point **145** increases until the mud flowing at locations downstream from point **145** is accelerated. The resulting pressure pulse propagates downstream to affect the pressure at jet nozzles in bit **30**.

[0042] Figure 5A shows a drill rig including a SAP generator **135** in which valve **54** and valve controller **55** are provided by an interrupter mechanism **120**. Interrupter mechanism **120** can be used to advantage in any of the SAP generators described above. Figures 5B and 5C are more detailed views of interrupter mechanism **120**.

[0043] Interrupter mechanism **120** comprises a valve member **127** which bears against a valve seat **127A**. Valve member is biassed into a closed position by a spring **128**. An air bladder **129** contains compressed air (which can be supplied through a port **125**). Air bladder **129** applies forces to valve member **127** which tend to move valve member **127** into an open position wherein drilling mud can flow from an inlet chamber **122** between valve member **127** and valve seat **127A** into an outlet chamber **123**. Drilling mud can enter inlet chamber **122** through inlet passage **121**. Drilling mud can leave outlet chamber **123** through outlet passage **124**.

[0044] In operation, compressed air is admitted into bladder **129** until valve member **127** is moved into its open position against the force exerted by spring **128**. As soon as this occurs, drilling mud begins to flow from inlet chamber **122** to outlet chamber **123**. As drilling mud begins to flow through downstream choke valve **148** a back-pressure is developed. This back pressure, combined with the forces exerted on valve member **127** by flowing fluid cause valve member **127** to move into its closed position. The closure of valve member **127** causes a water hammer pulse to propagate upstream from input chamber **121**. Valve member **127** is maintained in its closed position by the pressure pulse (and underlying static pressure). When the pressure pulse reaches main conduit **57**, or another place where fluid can flow to relieve pressure, a negative pulse propagates back toward interrupter

mechanism **120**. Upon arrival of the negative pulse, valve member **127** is pulled open and the cycle repeats itself.

[0045] An advantage of interrupter mechanism **120** is that it can be constructed in a robust manner and the frequency of generated pulses can be easily and continuously changed. The operation of mechanism **120** can be adjusted by varying the air pressure in bladder **129** and varying the settings of downstream choke valve **148** and valve **48**.

[0046] An accumulator **146** may be provided upstream from interrupter mechanism **120** to increase the duration of acoustic pulses. In general this is not required and has the disadvantage of reducing the intensity of the acoustic pulses propagated down the drill string.

[0047] In the foregoing embodiments of the invention, intense acoustic pulses are generated at the surface by a SAP generator. The pulses are introduced into the drilling mud which is flowing down the drill string. The pulses propagate down the drill string to the bit. At the bit the pulses cause variations in the mud flow which can increase the efficiency of the drilling operation. The intense acoustic pulses (positive and/or negative) can also be used to actuate downhole tools. The tools can be of simple robust construction. One class of tools that may be actuated by acoustic pulses according to the invention includes tools

which impart mechanical vibration to the drill bit. Such tools may suddenly force the drill bit downwardly upon the arrival of a pulse at the tool. In the alternative, such tools may lift a lower portion of the drill string slightly in response to the arrival of a pulse and then drop the lower portion of the drill string after the pulse has passed. Other types of tools such as drilling jars may also be actuated by the acoustic pulses of the invention.

[0048] Figure 6 is a schematic view of a rotary drilling apparatus which includes a multiple piston telescopic tool **66** mounted in the drill string above drill bit **30**. Pulses generated by SAP generator **35** are conveyed down through the drill string as described above. When the pulses reach multiple piston telescopic tool **66** the tool extends slightly, thereby accelerating the drill bit into the formation being drilled. This embodiment of the invention can significantly vibrate the entire drill string **67**, thus reducing friction between drill string **67** and well bore **68**. The vibration of drill bit **30** also enhance percussive action of drill bit **30** at the bottom of hole **34**, resulting in faster drilling and lower torque requirements.

[0049] Figures 7 and 8 show a longitudinal sectional view of a multiple piston telescopic tool **66** in normal and extended positions respectively. Tool **66** is coupled to a bottom end of a section of one drill collar **28** via a coupling which, for

example comprises a conventional threaded coupling **95**. Tool **66** includes a ram **69** which is coupled to drill bit **30** at a connection **70**. Connection **70** may be a conventional threaded coupling. Ram **69** bears splines **96** and is received within a female-splined member **89** as shown in Figures 8 and 9. Splines **96** provide a torque coupling between female splined member **89** and ram **69**. Ram **69** can therefore slide longitudinally within the body of tool **66** without interrupting the transmission of rotational motion to drill bit **30**. A top end of ram **69** is coupled to a pair of pistons **72**, **74**. Ram **69** and pistons **72** and **74** can move longitudinally in tool **66** as a unit. The arrival at tool **66** of a pressure pulse propagating through the drilling mud in bore **79** forces pistons **72** and **74** downwardly. This, in turn, causes ram **69** to move from the normal position shown in Figure 7 to the extended position shown in Figure 8.

[0050] In the illustrated tool **66** each of pistons **72** and **74** is slidably disposed within a housing. Piston **72** is disposed within housing **90**. Piston **74** is disposed within a housing **91**. Housing **90** is coupled to housing **91** by a suitable coupling, such as threaded coupling **92**. Housing **91** is coupled to a top sub **93** at a suitable coupling, such as threaded coupling **94**. Housing **90** is coupled to female-splined member **89** which receives ram **69** by a suitable coupling such as a threaded coupling **91A**.

[0051] Each piston is located between a pair of cavities. Cavities **77** and **78** are upwardly adjacent to pistons **72** and **74** respectively. Cavities **77** and **78** are each in fluid communication with bore **79**. In the illustrated embodiment apertures **81** and **82** are provided for this purpose. Cavities **83** and **84** are downwardly adjacent to pistons **72** and **74** respectively. Cavities **83** and **84** are each in fluid communication with the well bore **31** outside of tool **66**. In the illustrated embodiment apertures **85** and **86** are provided for this purpose.

[0052] A cavity **76** is also defined between the upper end of ram **69** and housing **90**. This cavity is in fluid communication with bore **79**, for example by way of apertures **80**. Shaft seals **87** and piston seals **88** seal cavities **76** , **77** and **78**.

[0053]The number of pistons may be varied. One or more pistons may be used. Preferably two or more pistons are provided. An additional piston may be added simply by coupling a piston like piston **72** between pistons **72** and **74** and a housing like housing **91** between housings **91** and **92**.

[0054] Figure 7 shows multiple piston telescopic tool **66** when no acoustic pressure pulse is present and tool **66** is in its closed position. When a pressure pulse propagating down bore **79** reaches area **97**, the pressure of drilling mud in area **97** is suddenly increased. This causes drilling mud to be forced into cavities **76**, **77** and **78** via apertures

80, 81 and **82** respectively. The increased pressure within cavities **76, 77** and **78** acting on projected piston areas results in an axial force on ram **69.** This force drives ram **69,** and drill bit **30,** into the bottom of hole surface **34.** For example, a pressure pulse of 1,500 psi acting on total area of 80 in^2 will produce an axial force of 120,000 lbs. This axial force will cause drill bit **30** to be thrust against the bottom of hole **34,** while reaction to this axial force will lift the part of the drill string situated above multiple piston telescopic tool **66.** Relative telescopic movement is indicated by **"E"** on Figure 8. When the pressure pulse has passed the weight of the drill string above multiple piston telescopic tool **66** will cause tool **66** to collapse back into its normal position and thereby closing gap **E.** The dropping drill string will also deliver additional impact forces applied to drill bit **30.**

[0055] Figure 10 is a schematic view of a drilling rig according to an alternative embodiment of this invention. In the apparatus of Figure 10, high pressure pulses generated at SAP generator **35** are conveyed down the drill string through a multiple piston telescopic tool **98,** mounted above one or more lower drill collars **99,** and attendant bit sub **29** and drill bit **30.** This embodiment provides for vigorous axial vibration of the bottom part of the drill string, allowing in some instances to drill percussively without need for a classical drill bit **30.**

[0056] Figures 11 and 12 show a longitudinal sectional view of a multiple piston telescopic tool **98**. A bottom part of tool **98**, identified by "**L**", is similar to the multiple piston telescopic tool **66** shown in Figures 7 and 8, except that:

- bottom part ***L*** is adapted to be coupled to a top section of a lower drill collar **99**. In the illustrated embodiment, ram **69A** in bottom part ***L*** comprises a male thread **100**, which can be screwed to drill collar **99**.
- cavities **76**, **77** and **78** are in fluid communication with outside well bore **31** instead of bore **79**. In the illustrated embodiment, holes **101** are provided for this purpose.
- cavities **83** and **84** are in fluid communication with inside bore **79** instead of outside well bore **31**. In the illustrated embodiment, holes **103** are provided for this purpose.

[0057] A top part of tool **98** comprises a spring housing **104**, which is coupled to a third piston housing **114** via threaded connection **105**. Piston **74** comprises a piston mandrel extension **106** which extends into spring housing **104**. A spring is connected between spring housing **104** and mandrel extension **106**. The spring has a very large spring constant. The spring is compressed whenever the piston mandrel extension **106** moves longitudinally upwardly or downwardly inside spring housing **104**. In the illustrated embodiment, a stack of disk

springs **107** is on mandrel extension **106** between washers **109A** and **109B**. Washer **109A** abuts a step in the outside of mandrel extension **106**. Washer **109B** abuts the bottom of a top sub **111** which is coupled to spring housing **104** via threaded connection **112**.

[0058] Ram **69A** and other parts of the drill string below tool **98** are supported by a safety nut **108**. Safety nut **108** is locked in place by a screw **110**. Tool **98** is coupled to the drill string at its top end via a threaded connection **113**.

[0059] Figure 12 shows multiple piston telescopic tool **98** when the pressure within bore **102** is at its low or zero value. Figure 13 shows multiple piston telescopic tool **98** when a high pressure pulse has propagated down the drill string and is passing through bore **102** of tool **98**. The pressure pulse increases the pressure of drilling mud in bore **102** and causes drilling mud to be forced into cavities **83** and **84**. This causes a force to act on pistons **72** and **74** so as to drive the pistons upwardly. When the pistons move upwardly the portion of the drill string located below tool **98** is also lifted upwardly and spring **107** is compressed. After the effect of the pressure pulse has dissipated, loaded stack of disk springs **107** will dynamically return bottom part **L** of tool **98** to its initial position, thus resulting in a significant percussive blow to bottom hole **34**.

[0060] For example, a pressure pulse of 1,500 psi multiplied by a combined piston area of 60 in^2 will produce an axial lifting force of 90,000 lbs. In a typical drilling apparatus the weight of lower drill collars **99**, and other elements (such as drill bit **30**) located below multiple piston telescopic tool **98**, is approximately 3,000 - 6,000 lbs. Spring **107** will therefore elastically absorb the resultant axial force and return bottom end of the drill string with such a force so as to produce extreme percussive blows to bottom hole **34**. These percussive blows can enhance drilling penetration rates, particularly when the formation being drilled is hard.

[0061] Figure 13 illustrates schematically another simple tool which may be used to impart vibration to a drill bit. Tool **200** comprises a splined ram **202** which is slidably disposed within a female-splined part **204**. Ram **202** is coupled to a drill bit. Female splined part **204** is coupled to the upper portion of the drill string. A diameter of bore **79** is reduced at or in ram **202**. Ram **202** thereby presents an upwardly facing surface **208**. When a pressure pulse propagating down bore **79** increases the pressure acting on surface **208** ram **202** (and the drill bit) are hammered downwardly.

[0062] As will be apparent to those skilled in the art in the light of the foregoing disclosure, many alterations and modifications are possible in the

practice of this invention without departing from the spirit or scope thereof. For example:

- While the foregoing description details the generation of high intensity pulses by interrupting the flow of the drilling mud pressurized by mud pump **45** a separate pump could be used to provide flowing drilling mud for use in generating high pressure pulses.
- While the flowing fluid medium which is used to generate high pressure pulses is described above as being drilling mud, a separate circuit in which high pressure pulses are developed by creating water hammers in a different fluid medium, such as water, could be used to generate high pressure pulses which are then coupled into the drilling mud being pumped down drill string.
- Other techniques could be used for generating high pressure pulses which are propagated down through the drill string. For example, a piston capable of being very suddenly accelerated could be located to transmit high intensity pulses into the flowing drilling mud **57**. The piston could be on a very high energy electromechanical transducer, for example.
- Other types of tool such as drilling jars may be constructed so as to be operable by high intensity pulses propagated from the surface according to the invention.

[0063] Accordingly, the scope of the invention is to be construed in accordance with the substance defined by the following claims.